

Historic, Archive Document

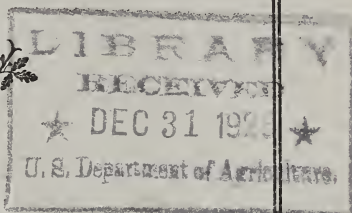
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2. 63

NURSERIES

*in the Shadow
of the*

BLACK MOUNTAIN



Address:

JOHN M. HOUCK
MARION, N. C.

Small Packages of Trees, Shrubs, Vines and
Plants, Deciduous and Evergreen, sent
by Parcel Post, packed and paid.

*Write your name and address
plainly—very plainly
Everything depends on it.*

Express Always Collect

IF THE PAMPHLET DOES NOT
INTEREST YOU, HAND IT
TO ANOTHER

FOREST TREES

I have all kinds of Forest trees, and can furnish, at call, any kind my customers may want. I list, here, the ones that are most desirable.

ACACIA: (Common Locust). Nice straight bushes. 50

A magnificent shade tree.

ACER: (Maple). Three kinds—white, red and sugar maples. They make a dark shade and show rich colors in the autumn. 50

AESCULUS: (American Buckeye). Earliest to put out leaves in the spring. Are green before anything appears. They make a very dense shade and love damp ground, but will grow anywhere. 1.00

AILANTHUS: (Tree of Heaven). Is most beautiful, but of strong flavor. A well-known tree. 25

ABIZZIA: (Mimosa tree, Silk tree). Has a purple bloom something like the lilac, in panicles. Is of rather slow growth, with leaves more than once compound. An aristocratic tree. 1.00

AMALANCHIER: (Shad bush, Service, May cherry). Blooms when the shad runs. A slow growing tree, and a good berry to eat. 50

ANDROMEDA: (Sourwood variety). Blooms in panicles of white bell-shaped flowers in mid-summer. 50

BETULA LENTA: (Sweet Birch). The bark sap and twigs can be chewed, and have a lasting fragrance. Out of the bark of the oil Gualtheria is made. 1.00

BETULA PAPARIFERA: (River Birch). Loves damp situations. Bark peels like paper, six or seven thicknesses. A magnificent tree. I have other birches. 50

CAPINUS: (Hornbeam). A tree that grows almost anywhere, and roots near the surface. 50

CASTANEA: (Chestnut). Makes a dense shade, besides the excellent fruit, which is good to eat raw or cooked. A large mountain tree. 50

PUMILLA AMERICANA: (Chinquapin). Attains to tree size sometimes. A small round, edible nut. Well known. 1.00

CATALPA: (Bean or Pea tree). Has large heart-shaped leaves, is a good shade, very beautiful, and has a magnificent purple flower in panicles, followed by a pretty bean or pea in bunches. 1.00

CEDRUS: (Cedar or Juniper trees). Grows from the mountain top to the sandy beach where the waves come to die. I offer any kind. 1.00

CERCIS: (Red Bud or Judas tree). Said to be the tree that Judas chose to hang himself on. I do not vouch for this story. It comes into flower before the leaves make their appearance. A small tree, but very beautiful. 1.00

CORNUS: (Dogwood). A small tree that roots near the surface. Has white, large flowers early in the spring. 50

DIOSPYRUS: (Persimmon). Has only one and mostly no seeds. A tree distinctly North Carolinian. Order any kind of persimmon you want.

FAGUS: (Beech). Roots near the surface. No one has yet seen a beech stricken with lightning, never. A dense shade, and looks cool.

FRACINUS: (Ash). Only the white or mountain ash is offered. They are rapid growers and make a dense shade.

HALESIA: (Silver bell tree, Rattle-box). Is a most beautiful tree, covered in spring with exquisite bell-shaped white flowers about an inch in size. An excellent shade, but rather slow growth.

HICKORIA: (Hickory). A well known tree. I have two sorts that I offer, the Mockernut and the Scaly-bark varieties.

JUGLANS: (The Walnut). A well known tree. Everyone knows its excellent fruit and its dense shade.

LIQUIDAMBER: (Sweet Gum, Star-leaf Gum). Grows easily anywhere. Makes a thick shade, turning to deep crimson in the fall. Its bark forms three or four valves on the small limbs, an inch in diameter. It exudes a gum from small wounds that makes a fragrant and permanent chewing gum.

LYRIODENDRON: (Common Yellow Poplar or Tulip tree). Has a fragrant and strong bark and root, will expel worms, and is otherwise medical. No sun ever shines beneath its boughs. It will grow anywhere, but loves moisture.

MACLURA: (Osage Orange, Toxylon). Makes a good hedge; was much used in the West. It makes a good shade.

MAGNOLIA: (Cucumber tree). Has roundish heart-shaped leaves, a large flower six inches in diameter to a foot, followed by a crimson "cucumber." A thick shade. A rough divided bark.

MAGNOLIA: (Cucumber or Umbrella tree). Bark different from the foregoing, having a smooth bark, but the bloom and cucumbers are the same. It is also a good shade tree. There are different kinds, but only an expert can tell them apart.

MELIA: (China tree). A well known tree as shade. The berries will expel worms if one can stand the taste.

MORUS: (Common Mulberry). It is a well known tree, bearing fruit resembling a blackberry. Makes a very good shade.

POPULUS: (Lombardy poplar). A tall straight growing tree, peculiar in growing right up all the time. Has small leaves, heart-shaped at the base. Lends distinction to any landscape. (Dilatata.)

POPULUA CANDICANS: (Balm of Gilead). Splendid shade, with medical buds, containing a mucilage which is sticky and said to be a perfect cure for burns.

QUERCUS: (The Oak Family). I can furnish any kind of oak known to the profession.

SALIX: (Willow). I can sell any kind, but only offer two varieties—Alba or white willow, and S. Babylonica or Weeping Willow.

SASSAFRAS: (Sassafras). A small tree with three-lobed leaves, and very fragrant bark, leaves, roots and berries. It makes a good tea which purifies the blood.

TILLIA: (Linden or Whitewood). Makes a shade through which the sun never shines in the summer. Has leaves about eight inches in diameter and heart-shaped. Loves damp situations, and is a most excellent shade tree.

ULMUS: (Elm). The Slippery Elm is all that I offer at present. It is an excellent shade tree, and has a bark that contains a mucilaginous liquid that will sustain life for a long time. By putting the bark into water, you can have a most healthful drink; formerly much used in medicine.

EVER-GREEN TREES

ABIES FRAZEI: (Black Mountain Balsam). A conifer of the most exquisite beauty.

CEDRUS: (Cedar or Juniper). I offer, at present, only the tall cedar or juniper known in this County. A native, grows straight up.

ILEX: (Holly). This is a broad-leaved evergreen tree. Has spines on the leaves and red berries which persist all winter. Is difficult to make live, rooting near the surface. A splendid Christmas tree.

PICEA: (Spruce or Balsam). There are several kinds. I offer only two kinds—the Black Spruce of the Black Mountains, and the Blue Spruce.

PINUS: (Strobus, White Pine). This variety includes several, but I only offer the White Pine. It has long silvery bristles, five to the mesh, and is a very sightly tree.

THUYA: (Arbor Vitae). I offer two kinds. The American, which grows to be a considerable tree, with flat appressed branches, and the Chinese Golden, which grows in a thick, cone-shaped, excluding the sight.

TSUGA: (Hemlock, Spruce Pine). It is the most beautiful tree that grows, holds its good looks always; always looks fresh and new, maintains its good looks through the winter. A mountain tree, but grows anywhere. There are two kinds, but it takes an expert to tell the difference. There are the **Canadensis** and the **Carolinensis**. The latter is more stiff and upright in its growth, but not a whit more handsome.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA: (Magnolia). A beautiful tree with large leaves like the Rhododendrons, but grows upright, with only a single stem. It is one of the most magnificent trees that grows, and is a native of the eastern coast, particularly of North Carolina.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ALNUS: (Alder). A shrub with anents or catkins in the spring. The first harbingers.

ANNONIA: (Custard Apple). Is a greenish bush with small fruit on it, that is edible. A bush fit to look at.

ARUNDARIA: (River Cane). Is a very tall cane, fit for fishing rods, or small stakes for weak shrubs or flowers.

ASIMA: (Pawpaw). Is a kind of custard apple, but a great deal better. Loves moist land.

AZALEA: (Nudiflora). Is white and shows flowers before the leaves appear.

AZALEA: (Common red). A well known bush, very beautiful.

AZALEA LUTEA: (Flame Azalea). This is the azalea that every one likes. It is the one that I especially desire to sell.

BAMBUSA: (Tame Cane). Will grow almost anywhere and stand any kind of neglect. It is grown from root cuttings, and will soon spread into a clump. It never grows wild, or by waters.

CALTCANTHUS: (Sweet Shrub). It has a peculiar flower, having many petals that never open wide, with a fragrance far-reaching and very agreeable. The fragrance pertains to the wood and roots also.

CORYLUS: (Hazel nut, Filbert). There are two kinds. One with a flattish nut and one with a roundish nut. Both are good and have a similar taste.

CHIONANTHUS: (Fringe Tree). It has leaves very like the ash, but they are not compound. Has a long white fringe that is eight to ten inches long. Blooms from May 15th to last.

DYOSPYRUS: (Persimmon). I have a kind that has no seed, or very rarely one seed, that I wish to sell. I have also a kind that has fruit when it is only knee high.

EVONIMUS: (Burning Bush). A green bush, with scarlet pods and berries. An ornament to any yard.

FORSYTHIA: (Golden Bell). Two kinds—one standing straight up like a bush, and the other procumbent. The former is from Japan.

HAMAMELIS: (Witch Hazel). A bush that blooms at the beginning of winter, with a yellow fringe and has a double nut at the late autumn, like a filbert, but smaller.

HIBISCUS: (Althes, Hedge Bush). There are several varieties: White, with crimson centre; purple, also single, with deeper centre; pink or light purple with crimson centre; very double like a double rose, wheel shaped with crimson centre; single; white with many petals; single with crimson centre. Any kind. May to September.

LEDUM: (Labator Tea, Red Root). A shrub about two feet high, which the Continental troops at Valley Forge made tea of. Rather ornamental.

LONICERA: (Honeysuckle, Fragrantissima). Is worthy of a place in everyone's lawn. It has leaves an inch or two in diameter, and a beautiful pink flower, which appears in May and flowers till late fall.

PALIURUS: (Christ's Thorn). This thorn can be handled only with gloves. It has green thorns and a green stem, and handsome flowers and leaves. A becoming bush, but stay away from it.

PHYSOCARPUS: (Ashe Pipe Stem). A shrub about two feet high. Bark appears to be always peeling. No joints. A nice bush.

LONDERA: (Spice Bush, Fever Bush). A very fragrant bush, growing about eight feet high. Is fragrant all through, and has a pepper-like fruit. A splendid bush.

ROBINIA: (Rose Acacia). A hairy shrub, with a very rich purple flower that comes in at the first of April and persists till June.

ROSA CAROLINA: (Wild Swamp Rose). Very fragrant. Single, but worth while.

ROSA BLANDA: (Wild White Rose). Single, but fragrant, and worth while.

ROSA BLANDA: (Tame). A climber. Most beautiful.

ROSA MULTIFLORA: (Crimson Climber). Large bunches of crimson flowers.

RUBUS BLANDA: (White Blackberry). It requires stakes to support the abundance of fruit; is transparent and the stem is green. Has very fine flavor and is worthy.

RUBUS ODORALIS: (Wild Raspberry). Fruit edible, but not very good. Has a rich purple bloom or flower which persists almost the year, from May.

RUBUS TRIFLORUS: (Raspberry). Has no stickers. Yellow raspberry, requiring stakes to support the fruit, grows straight up. Imported from Switzerland. A splendid fruit.

SYRINGA: (Lilac). A well known bush. I have the two kinds, white and purple. Take your choice.

SERISSA FETIDA: Imported small shrub (Japan), with small white flowers.

VIBURNUM: (Snow-ball). Japan. Everybody knows Snow-ball, but this is better.

ZANTHAXILUM: (Prickly Ash, Hercules Club). A bush about eight feet high. Has a panicle of cream colored flowers.

SHRUBS THAT ARE EVER-GREEN

ABRONIA: (Sand Myrtle). Is not more than a foot high. Trails on the ground. Has a white flower, with leaves that are bright green. A rare plant.

BUXOS: (Box Tree). A small tree with leaves less than an inch long. Makes a stylish hedge and will get twenty feet high in a hundred years.

EVONIMUS: (Called Japonicus). Is a shrub introduced from Japan. Has leaves two inches long and oblong, bright green, and is hardy here. Needs a little protection when the thermometer is 12°F.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA: (Ivy, Mountain Laurel). This shrub is in flower in May. Has umbel-like bunches of pink flowers, in mass. A slightly bush.

LUCOTHOE CATESBEI: (Dog Hobble). Is a low shrub that grows along branches and in low ground. Takes root at the tips easily, and has a flower at the terminals, in panicles that are strong flavored.

LEGISTRUM: (Privet). Everyone knows this shrub. It makes a fine hedge if the right kind is ordered.

RHODODENDRON: (Laurel). The Maximum has a whitish mass of flowers that cover the bush. In flower when the mullets play—15th to last of April.

RHODODENDRON: (Catawbiense). A mass of flowers in April and May, of a rich crimson to blue, making this a most desirable bush. A rare shrub.

RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM: (Pink). A smaller shrub than either of the foregoing, but beautiful.

RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM: (White). A shrub similar to the last, but, if possible, more beautiful.

DECIDUOUS PLANTS

These are too many to list; but I give a few of the most choice specimens.

ALTHEA: (Hollyhock). Single and double. Any kind.

ANASTICA: (Resurrection Plant). Rose of Jericho. A low plant, with a green flower, which persists. Very rare.

ARTIMESIA: (Indian turnip). A refreshing plant.

DAFFODIL: (White Jonquil). Chinese sacred lily, early and rare.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROUS: (Jerusalem Artichoke). This is a well known plant.

LEPIDIDIUM SATIVUM: Well known for greens.

GALANTHUS: (Snowdrop). A small early flowering plant.

PASSIFLORA: (Passion Flower).

SAGATTARIUS: (Arrow Head).

SEMPERVIRENS: (House Leak).

ZEBRINA: (Wandering Jew).

EVER-GREEN PLANTS

PHILAMENTOSA, YUCCA: (Adam's needle, Spanish Bayonette). A plant that grows anywhere, and has a bell-shaped flower, a mass of cream colored flowers about two feet high and a foot broad, which comes in May.

POLYPODIUM: (Scotch Bracken). A fern that loves the shade of trees. Stays green all winter outdoors.

ELF CARPET: (A moss). Flat and covers damp rocks like shingles, and stays green all winter.

GALAX: (Common). A beautiful border plant that grows about a foot high.

GALAX: (Shortia). A rare and little known plant, that is not at all like the last mentioned.

DECIDUOUS VINES

LEBRUSCA: (Grape). I advertise only one. It has no rival. It is not offered by any nurseryman. It has been in the Houck family for 50 years and has been well tried. It originated in Caldwell County, N. C. On entering McDowell I found the same grape in cultivation. I do not know how it came here. Probably a vine from Caldwell. It will stand any kind of season, any kind of neglect and bear a fair crop; but does better in good cultivation. It has a medium sized bunch of pink colored, large berries, that are not very showy, but once eaten, no other grape can take their place as long as they last. Try one and you will want more.

I have other Lebruscas and Vulpinas, but only advertise one.

AMPELOPSIS: (Virginia Creeper). A very desirable and well known vine.

AQUILEGIA: (Columbine). A trumpet-shaped flower about four inches long, crimson on the outside and yellow within. A rapid climber.

CLEMATIS: (Virgin's Bower). A handsome climber, with beautiful white flowers in mass.

HUMULUS: (Hop Vine). A commonly cultivated vine; turns in the opposite direction from most of vines, and suggests introduction from south of the equator. It is easily grown, and will bear any amount of neglect. It is good to make "Home Brew."

HIMAYLA: (Blackberry). Has as many as sixty to the bunch, do not all get ripe at once, but last a long time. Will run forty feet but should not be let run so far. Have a trellis. Finest flavor.

ROSAMULTIFLORA: (Seven Sisters). A rose that climbs.

PUERARIUS: (Kudzu, Dolichos). The best forage vine extant. Can be pastured, mowed or any way. It makes an excellent porch vine. A legume.

VIRGINIA CATRELATA: (Cross-vine). Looks good.

WISTERIA: (Wisteria). A well known vine, but splendid.

EVER-GREEN VINES

ANTHEMIS: (Chammomile). A garden plant. A
25 good tonic.

EPIGAEA: (Trailing Arbutus). A vine that has
25 flowers first of all. Lies flat on the ground,
has leaves about two inches long and
bell-shaped flowers. Very sweet.

ARKTOSTAPHILOS: (Uvi Ursi, Partridge Berry).
Is a small vine, with small round leaves
25 and red berries. A pretty little vine; loves
rocks and shade.

HEDERA HELIX: (English Ivy). An evergreen
25 vine that covers any kind of a wall or
fence and adheres. Bright green leaves.

JASMINUM: (Jasmine). A plant that has oblong
25 green leaves about an inch long; takes
root easily at the tips. Easy to grow.

LINNAEA: (Japanese Honeysuckle). A persistent
25 vine that makes a splendid pasture, winter
and summer. Good for gullies, banks and
galled places. Also a nice porch vine.

SINICA: (Sempervirene). A white rose that will
25 climb, or lie flat on the ground. Has bright
shining green leaves that persist.

I sell seeds of all kinds. Correspond with me
freely, and you will be politely answered.

If this Catalogue does not interest you, please
hand to another.

